



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

height, near a great capital, in a building, necessarily vast, but none the less architecturally fine. Stairways and galleries, properly disposed, will give access to any portion of the earth's surface, accurately represented for the first time, and will no doubt be thronged by students from every land.

According to G. G., practical effect may be given to this grand conception at a cost of about four million dollars.

It is not too late to suggest a modification or extension of the plan, in the interest of those who must do their studying in places remote from the fortunate capital which is to possess the model globe. Why may not lesser globes,—satellites, so to speak, of the great earth—of 200 and 100, and even of 50 feet in diameter, be constructed and made to revolve on their own axes from one end of a country to the other, as so many object lessons to young and old? The spherical form lends itself to a number of excellent purposes.

Über die Fortschritte der geographischen Namenkunde. Von Prof. Dr. J. J. Egli in Zürich. (Geographisches Jahrbuch, 1895.)

This Report covers the two years 1893 and 1894, and, like the five previously published, furnishes a vast amount of solid information concerning the etymology and derivation of place-names, set forth in a lively and original style.

At the outset Dr. Egli calls attention to two difficulties which hinder the labourer in this field. One is the dilettantism, which puts on the garb of science. It ought to be self-evident that only a German scholar can do profitable work on the place-names of a German district, a Slavic scholar on those of a Slavic region, and that no good purpose is served by gathering together conjectures and opinions and assertions instead of well-ascertained results. Such work has absolutely no value. At the same time, good work may be done by the man without philological knowledge, if only he is mindful of the saying: "Cobbler, stick to your last!" He can still collect names or furnish literary and historical contributions.

The other difficulty is the lack of acquaintance with the literature of the subject. It happens that a writer knows only a few of his ten or twenty predecessors, and those not selected, but picked up by chance, and then opinions long since refuted rise to the surface once more as new knowledge, and correct information is buried. This may well be called a Sisyphus labour, to vex the soul.

In the pages devoted to America (86-89) Dr. Egli notices: the

renewed apparition of the "hobgoblin" story about the native origin of the name *America*, told by T. H. Lambert, A. L. Pinart and Jules Marcou; Ernesto do Canto's paper on the name *Labrador*; Prof. Davidson's identification of names on the Californian coast; Brackebusch's contribution on the names of passes in the Andes of Chile and Argentina; and an article by V. Reyes on the place-names of the Mexican State of Morelos.

He gives, on the authority of the explorer Coudreau, the following explanation of the name Guayana (Guiana):

The name of the region is formed from that of the tribe *Uyanas*, or *Guayanas*; so the savages called themselves after a great tree.

In his *Nomina Geographica* (second edition) Dr. Egli quotes Varnhagen's rendering of the word: *Guayá-nd* = "We the outlawed people."

On pages 92-93 the Decisions of the United States Board on Geographic Names are criticised. We are left in the dark, it is said, by the omission of the apostrophe in *Georges rock* and *Greens ledge*, whether the true reading is *George's* and *Green's* or *Georges'* and *Greens'*. We find *Sao Paulo* by the side of *São Paulo*, and the bastard form *New Grenada*, and no attention is paid to etymology. The Board seems only to deal with letters; to pick out here an *e* or an *a*, and there an *o* or a *u*, and to reject or retain an *h*.

The Gold Diggings of Cape Horn. A Study of Life in Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia. By John R. Spears. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo. New York and London, 1895.

Mr. Spears visited Patagonia as a reporter of the *New York Sun*, and his work is—so he tells us in his preface—what may properly be called a collection of newspaper sketches rather than the conventional story of a traveller; but the sketches have their value.

The dedication of the book puts the reader on his guard:

To all who love the red aborigines of the Americas
As God made them.

No one can doubt that the good Indians have been ill-treated; but, sentimentalism apart, both white and red may be said to have been made by God, and there is, perhaps, more hope of the white men.

The gold diggings never amounted to much, but they attracted the usual floating population to the country, and Punta Arenas, the business centre of the Cape Horn Archipelago, is now, according to Mr. Spears, a town full of enterprising people, who will make their way in the world.